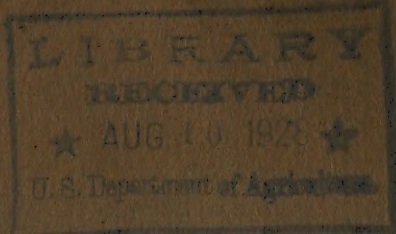


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Australia
1928
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Two Bays Nurseries

Descriptive Catalogue



1928

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
HEAD OFFICE:
~~346 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE, VIC.~~
MOOROODUC, VIC.

The Two Bays Nurseries & Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd.



Phone, Frankston 57

MOOROODUC
Victoria

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Owing to the large area of orchard coming into bearing and the extension of our business generally we have decided to remove our Registered Office to Moorooduc, Victoria

We feel sure this will enable us to concentrate our business generally and facilitate delivery and despatch

Clients are requested to address all correspondence to :—

*The Two Bays Nurseries & Orchard Co.
Pty. Ltd.*

MOOROODUC, Victoria

This Change of Address will take place as from
MARCH 1st, 1927

All inquiries will receive our prompt attention and we look forward to a continuance of the happy relations which have existed in the past

At all times we shall welcome clients and friends at Moorooduc, and we shall be only too pleased to show them over our properties

Yours faithfully

The Two Bays Nurseries & Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd.

Descriptive Catalogue

TWO BAYS NURSERIES

and ORCHARD CO. Pty. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1890

The Largest Deciduous and
Citrus Fruit Tree Nurseries
in the Southern Hemisphere

DECIDUOUS NURSERIES and ORCHARDS
400 ACRES:

MOOROODUC, Victoria

CITRUS AND VINE NURSERIES AND
ORCHARDS, 135 ACRES:

NYAH (River Murray), Victoria

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO

Two Bays Nurseries and Orchard Co.
Pty. Ltd.

— 346 Flinders Street, Melbourne —

Cable Address:
"Daphne," Melbourne, Victoria

INTRODUCTION

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TWO BAYS NURSERIES

IN presenting this DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE to our friends and customers, we beg to convey our sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded us in the past, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their confidence and kind patronage.

With the onward trend of progress in Horticultural development in Australia there has been growing a demand for our Trees and Plants in many of the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, and indeed from many sections of the world enjoying a climate, soil, and productions similar to those prevailing with us. Indeed, so pronounced has become the reputation for the superiority of Australian Fruits in the markets of the world that it is now regarded synonymous with all that is best in Fruit Culture.

Australia stands high in production of Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Plums, Pears, Apricots, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Figs, Nuts, and Cherries, and we fully predict that Fruit Growing in another few years will be the most important primary industry of our State. This, we think, is fully guaranteed, first by our antipodal position, giving us the advantage in the Home Markets, and also by our peculiarly favourable conditions of both soil and climate.

It is some thirty years since Messrs. Griffeth Bros. established what is now the "Two Bays Nurseries and Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd." They were repeatedly advised, at time of starting, to give up the idea, as it was said the nursery business was already overdone, but, believing in the maxim, "There is plenty of room at the top," the Messrs. Griffeth Bros. from a small beginning have built up the largest retail nursery business in the Southern Hemisphere, "Two Bays" now being the largest combined Deciduous and Citrus nurseries in the Southern Hemisphere.

In February, 1912, the business having reached such important dimensions, it was thought best in the interests of the Victorian fruit-growing industry to establish permanence by forming the business into the "Two Bays Nurseries and Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd.," the Messrs. Griffeth accepting the management and retaining a major interest in the Company.

"Two Bays'" aim is to provide choice selected Trees and Plants at a fair price. We know of no better illustration of the old adage of "saving at the spigot and leaking at the bung" than for an orchardist to plant cheap, inferior Trees.

The "TWO BAYS GENERAL NURSERIES AND ORCHARDS" are located at Moorooduc, and occupy a commanding position about 200 feet above sea level, on an easterly slope, midway between Westernport and Hobson's Bays, where can be seen an extensive Planting of both Nursery and Permanent Trees, approximately two million of the former and twenty thousand of the latter.

ALMONDS

(On Seedling Stock^c)

Brande's Jordan	Early Jordan	Nonpareil
Burbank Seedling	I.X.L.	Paper Shell
Californian Paper Shell	Ne Plus Ultra	Sultana

APPLES

(On Blight-proof Stocks)

Commercial Varieties.—We carry large stocks of:—

Cleopatra	Gravenstein	Reinette du Canada
Cox's Orange	Granny Smith	Rokewood
Delicious	Jonathan	Rome Beauty
Democrat	King David	Stayman Winesap
Five Crown	Munroe's Favorite	Yates

We also stock the following:—

	Use.	Season.		Use.	Season.
Adam's Pearmain	D	A	Maiden's Blush	C.D.	A
Apple of Commerce	D	W	Marjorie Hay	D	S
Alfriston	C	A	McIntosh Red	D	W
Amern. Summer Pearmain . .	D	S	Mr. Gladstone	D	S
Bank's Red Gravenstein . .	D	S	Newtown	C	W
Beauty of Bath	D	S	Nickajack	C.D.	W
Ben Davis	D	W	Northern Spy	D	W
Ben Davis (Black)	D	W	Peasgood Nonsuch	C	A
Champion	D	W	Pioneer	D	W
Chandler	D	W	Pomme de Niede	D	W
Charles Ross	D	A	Prince Alfred	C	W
Cornish Aromatic	D	A	Red Astrachan	D	S
Crofton	D	W	Ribston	D	A
Dougherty	D	W	Rymer	C.D.	W
Duchess d'Oldenberg	D	S	Scarlet Nonpareil	D	W
Duke of Clarence	D	S	Schroeder	D	W
Emperor Alexander	D	A	Senator	D	W
Esopus Spitzenberg	D	W	Sharp's Early	D	S
French Crab	C	W	Shorland Queen	D	W
Glengyle Red	D	W	Statesman	D	W
Gravenstein Rouge	D	S	Stewart's Seedling	C	W
Hoover	C.D.	W	Stone Pippin	C	W
Irish Peach	D	S	Sturmer	C.D.	W
John Sharp	D	W	Trivett's	C.D.	A
Jupp's Surprise	D	S	Twenty Ounce	C	S
Lady Hopetoun	D	A	Williams' Favorite	D	S
Lady Carrington	D	S	Winter Majetin	C	W
Lord Nelson	C	S	Worcester	D	S
Lord Suffield	C	S	Yapeen	D	W
Lord Wolseley	C	W			

Abbreviations above:—"D," Dessert. "C," Cooking. "S," Summer.
 "A," Autumn. "W," Winter.

Apricots

(On Seedling and Plum Stocks)

Alsace	Hemskirk	Rose d'Vaucluse
Beauge	Kaisha	Royal
Blenheim	Mansfield	Shipley
Campbellfield	Moorpark	St. Ambrose
Dundonald	Newcastle	Tilton
Early Moorpark	Oullin's Early	Trevatt's
Early Orange	Roman	Turkey

Cherries

On Mazzard and Kentish Stocks

Bedford, Dark	Midseason	Eagle Seedling, 1 Dark ..	Early
Bigarreau Pelissier, Dark ..	Early	Early Lyons, Dark	Early
Bigarreau Napoleon, Red ..	Late	E.P. Guigne, Dark	Early
Bigarreau Twyford, Red ..	Early	Early Rivers, Dark	Early
Black Eagle, Dark ..	Midseason	Florence, Red	Late
Black Heart, Dark ..	Midseason	Noble, Dark	Very Late
Black Tartarian, Dark	Midseason	St. Margaret, Dark ..	Very Late
Burgdorf, Dark	Midseason	Werder's Early, Dark	Early

Figs

Black Genoa	Brown Turkey	White Adriatic
„ Ischia	White Genoa	Watson's Special Black

Nectarines

Albert Victor (Rivers)	Goldmine	Mrs. D. Chisholm
Ansenne	Hunt's Tawny	New Boy
Balgowan	Lee's Seedling	Precoce de Concels
Early Rivers	Lord Napier	Stanwick

Nuts

Chestnuts	Filberts	Walnuts
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Peaches

Admiral Dewey	E	Kia Ora (Drying)	M
Alexander's Early	E	Lady Palmerston	L
Anzac	E	Late Crawford	L
Bell's November	E	Le Vainqueur	E
Black Prince	E	Lorimer	M
Brigg's Red May	E	Mayflower	E
Carman	E	Millicent	M
Catherine Ann	M	Muir (Drying)	M
China Flat	E	Pump's Seedling	M
Chapman	M	Royal George	M
Comet	L	Salway (Drying)	L
Conkling	E	Smith's Seedling "Temples-	
Don Juan	L	towe"	M
E. Crawford	E	Sneed	E
Edward VII.	E	Sweet Seventeen	E
Elberta (Drying)	M	Triumph	E
Foster (Drying)	M	Wiggins	E
Globe (Drying)	L	Wonderful	L
Hale's Early	E	Zerbe, No. 1	E
Hawkesbury Champion	L	Zerbe, No. 2	M
High's Early Canada	E	Zerbe, No. 3	L
Italian Red	L		

Best Canning Varieties

(In order of Ripening)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tuscan | 7. Golden Queen |
| 2. Levis | 8. Goodman's Choice |
| 3. Pelora | 9. McDevitt's Late |
| 4. Sims | 10. Pullar's Cling |
| 5. Nicholl's Orange | 11. Thiele's Cling |
| 6. Phillips' | 12. Healesville |

Pears

Bailey's Bergamot	L	Gansell's Bergamot	M
Beurre D'Anjou	L	Glou Morceau	L
Beurre Berkman's	M	Howell	M
Beurre Bosc	M	Idaho	M
Beurre Clairgeau	L	Josephine de Malines	L
Beurre de Capiaumont	M	Keiffer's Hybrid	M
Beurre Diel	M	Lawson's Comet	E
Beurre Easter	L	Louise Bon of Jersey	M
Beurre Brown	M	Madame Cole	L
Black Achan	L	Marie Louise	M
Broom Park	L	Napoleon	L
Citron des Carmes	E	Neverfail	M
Clapp's Favorite	E	Packham's Triumph	M
Dempsey		P. Barry	L
Directeur Hardy	M	Uvedale's St. Germain	L
Doyenne Bussoch	M	Vicar of Winkfield	L
Doyenne du Comice	M	Wilder	E
Duchess D'Orleans	M	Williams B.C. (Bartlett)	E
Duchess D'Anjouleme	L	Winter Bartlett	L
Fertility	M	Winter Cole	L
Flemish Beauty	M	Winter Nelis	L

Abbreviations as above:—"E," Early. "M," Mid-season. "L," Late.

Plums

Cherry Plum, Red	E	Goliath	M
Cherry Plum, Yellow	E	Grand Duke	M
Clyman	E	Green Gage	M
Coe's Late Red	L	Jefferson	M
Coe's Golden Drop	L	Kirk's	L
Damson, Cole's Prolific	L	Late Black Orleans	L
Damson, English	L	Magnum Bonum Red,	L
Damson, French	L	Magnum Bonum, Yellow	L
Damson, Crittenden	L	Monarch	L
Damson, Shropshire	L	Pond's Seedling	L
De Montford	E	President	L
De Caisne	L	Prince Egelbert	M
Diamond	M	Purple Gage	M
Early Orleans	E	Reine Claude de Bavay	L
Egg	L	The Czar	E
Evan's Early	E	Washington	M
Fotheringham	E		

Prunes

Angelina Burdett	E	Prune D'Catalog	M
Fellenberg (Italian)	M	Robe de Sargent	M
French (Goulburn Valley)	M	Silver	M
Giant	E	Silver (Batlow)	M
Golden	M	Splendour	M
Ickworth	M	Sugar	E
Imperatrice	M	Tragedy	E
Prune D'Agén	L		

Plums—Japanese

Ballena	E	Plumcot	M
Botan	M	Rubio	M
Burbank	M	Santa Rosa	M
Climax	E	Satsuma (Blood Plum)	L
Formosa	M	Wickson	M
Kelsey	L	Wright's Early	E
Ogan	E	Yellow Gage	M
October Purple	M		

Persimmons

Haycheya. Kurokumo. Tanenashi. Masukaki.

Quinces

Apple Shape	M	Pear Shape	M
Champion	M	Portugal	L
Manning's	M	Rea's Mammoth	M
Master's Early	E	Smyrna	M
Meech's Prolific	M	Van Dieman	L
Missouri Mammoth	M		

Abbreviations as above:—"E," Early. "M," Midseason. "L," Late.

Currants

BLACK.

Carter's Champion
English
Lee's Prolific
Naples

RED.

Cherry
Fay's Prolific
La Versailles

WHITE.

Dutch
Imperial

Gooseberries

GREEN.

Heart of Oak
Lord Crewe

YELLOW.

E. Sulphur
Rokewood
Yellow Lion

RED.

Billy Dean
Crown Bob
Highlander
Sir H. Robinson
Roaring Lion
Whynhams

WHITE.

Queen Caroline
Ostrich
White Lion
White Smith

Raspberries

Red Antwerp
Northumberland Fil-
basket

Thornless Filbasket
Common Yellow
Golden Queen

Rhubarb

Early Albert
Giant
Myatt's
Topp's Winter
Ruby Red

Miscellaneous

Blackberries

Grape Vines

Loquats (Mammoth)

Loganberries

Strawberries

Treatment, Planting and Pruning Trees

TREATMENT.—Trees when received should immediately be unpacked, the bundles untied, and the trees carefully “heeled in” singly, in rows, to a good depth, in trenches, in well-worked ground, to avoid exposure of the roots. Where trees have to be taken long distances in an unpacked state, at any season of the year, they should at least have some “top covering,” and receive immediate attention at their destination. Where trees have been delayed in transit, and the bark and roots become dry, it is advisable to bury them completely underground for a few days, when they will generally revive, and may with safety be planted out, but the roots should not be soaked in water.

PLANTING.—Much of the success depends upon the proper placing of the trees in their permanent orchard home, and, therefore, any time and care devoted to planting will generally be well repaid by the early starting and vigorous healthy growth. Before planting, every tree should be held roots upwards, and all lacerated roots and rootlets cut (slanting) with a sharp knife, to a smooth surface, and when placed in the ground these clean cuts will heal and start growth quickly. Guard particularly against setting deeply, but allow for the settling down of the soil. A liberal amount of cultivation by hoeing around the trees and harrowing the land during the growing season, not only keeps the ground clean and conserves the moisture, but also promotes growth and gives vigour to the tree. The growing of grain crops close to, or between, young trees is not advisable.

PRUNING.—The most essential point to be observed in the first year’s pruning is to aim at obtaining a good shape as a foundation upon which to build the tree. To start this, usually three or four “main” branches are sufficient, selecting those radiating at equal angles, as much as possible, from the trunk of the tree. Any branches in excess, or between these, should be cleanly cut out and any centre growth particularly removed. The three branches should then be “topped back” to three or four buds on each branch, cutting close above an outside bud, which should be selected so as to give the best possible position for the “secondary arms” or branches. Fairly hard cutting in the early stages of the tree also has the beneficial effect of strengthening the trunk. Each succeeding winter pruning consists of constructing the tree by producing “leaders” or main branches, on which to carry the fruit spurs and laterals. As light, air and warmth are most essential to the health and productiveness of the tree, these “leaders” should be well spaced and extended, so as to give a good open centre to the tree. Usually ten to twelve leaders are sufficient for most varieties, which are generally obtained after the third winter pruning, after which the principal treatment consists in cutting back and thinning any superfluous growth. Judgment must be used in dealing with the particular varieties of trees, according to their characteristics and constitution.

Citrus trees require quite a different pruning to deciduous trees, and may be pruned at any season of the year. The chief line to go on is to cut away any dead and sickly wood, and keep the centres clean and open. Sometimes you will get a very strong outside growth about the months of February and March, and when young branches get wet they hang down. These should be well topped back to make them stiff, and cause them to shoot out and grow upwards. Lisbon Lemons are very apt to run up too much, and become top-heavy. This is very often the cause of Lemon trees dying. The wind catches the top of the tree and rocks it about, thus causing the bark to rot just at the surface of the ground. To prevent this, top the long struggling branches back, and keep the tree fairly low and branchy. If any branches die back, it is advisable to prune on to the green wood so as to promote a fresh growth again.

THE NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

DISTANCE APART.						Square	Equilateral
Distance, 10 ft. apart each way, Number of Plants						Method.	Triangle
						435	502
"	12	"	"	"	"	302	348
"	14	"	"	"	"	222	256
"	15	"	"	"	"	193	222
"	16	"	"	"	"	170	196
"	18	"	"	"	"	134	154
"	20	"	"	"	"	109	125
"	25	"	"	"	"	69	79
"	30	"	"	"	"	48	55
"	35	"	"	"	"	35	40
"	40	"	"	"	"	27	31
"	1 foot	"	"	"	"	43,560	50,300
"	2 feet	"	"	"	"	10,890	12,575
"	3	"	"	"	"	4,840	5,889
"	4	"	"	"	"	2,722	3,143
"	5	"	"	"	"	1,742	2,011
"	6	"	"	"	"	1,210	1,397
"	7	"	"	"	"	888	1,025
"	8	"	"	"	"	680	785
"	9	"	"	"	"	537	620

RULE SQUARE METHOD.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

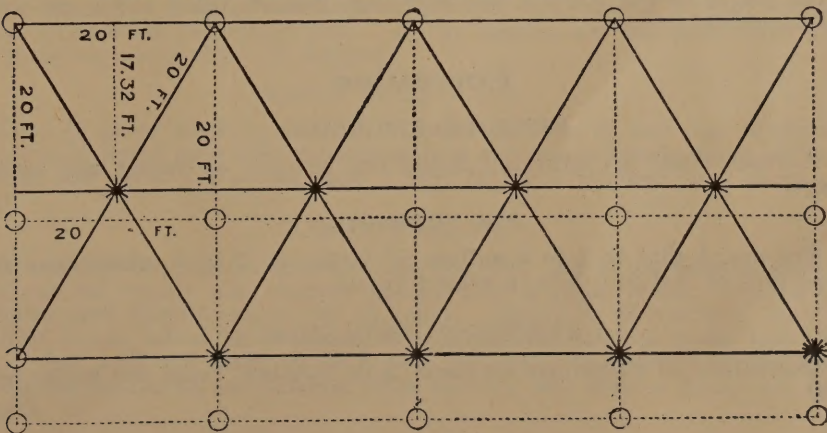
RULE EQUILATERAL METHOD.—Divide the number required to the acre (square method) by the decimal 866. The result will be the number to the acre by this method. See diagram below.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS IN LENGTHS FROM 1 TO 100 FEET APART.

Used for Planting Hedges, Windbreaks, Shade Trees, &c.

Distance	No.	Distance	No.	Distance	No.
Apart.	per mile.	Apart.	per mile.	Apart.	per mile.
1 foot	5280	15 feet	352	60 feet	88
2 feet	2640	20 "	264	65 "	81
3 "	1760	25 "	211	70 "	75
4 "	1320	30 "	176	75 "	70
5 "	1056	35 "	151	80 "	66
6 "	880	40 "	132	85 "	62
7 "	754	45 "	117	90 "	58
8 "	660	50 "	105	95 "	55
9 "	586	55 "	97	100 "	52
10 "	528				

THE SQUARE AND EQUILATERAL METHODS.



Standard Spraying Mixtures for Fruit Trees

APHIS OF PEACH.

For Black or Green Aphis spray well with kerosene emulsion, 1 in 15; or resin compound, to be used much weaker than ordinary; or fir-tree oil, or tobacco wash; also red oil, 3 in 80, in the Winter. Water around the crown of roots with tobacco wash. Spray just as buds are beginning to swell, and, if bad, any time up till a hot north wind kills it.

APHIS, WOOLLY.

Spray well; if possible, with not less than 120 lb. pressure, with kerosene emulsion, red oil, crude petroleum or tobacco wash, and for the roots remove soil and use resin compound. Pure kerosene is used successfully in some districts for painting branches (not foliage).

BLACK SPOT OF APPLE OR PEAR.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. The first spraying should be given before the bursting of the buds, winter strength; the second just before the flower buds open, summer strength; the third when the fruit is formed; a fourth may be given about a fortnight later in moist climates.

CODLIN MOTH.

Commence spraying when the petals have fallen, filling the calyx, and continue the spraying in middle of January and February for Rokewoods and other late sorts. Spray at not less than 120 lb. pressure with a reliable brand of Arsenate of Lead. Good results from 2 to 50 or 3 to 80. If properly sprayed hardly any need to put bandages round tree trunks.

LEAF CURL OF PEACH.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture just before the bursting of the buds with 6—4—50; this is an excellent spray. Copper Soda Mixture, 6—9—50, is another spray that some growers use.

SLUG OF PEAR AND CHERRY.

When the fruit is not on the tree, spray with Arsenate of Lead, 1½ lb. to 50 gallons. Hellebore is better for Cherries, which have a tender leaf. Arsenate of Lead kills all eggs, but Hellebore sometimes does not.

SHOT HOLE OF APRICOT.

Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture is a preventive. First before the bursting of the buds, with winter strength; second, just before the flower buds begin to open, and, again, in damp climates, just as the fruit is set. As the leaves of the Apricot are somewhat delicate, only about one-third mixture should be used.

Formulae

BENZOLE EMULSION.

A ready-made preparation; should not be used on young and tender foliage.

FIR TREE OIL.

For use, ½ pint to 2 to 4 gallons of water, or 2 or 3 tablespoons full to one pint of water. Mix in glazed vessel.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Quantities.—Two gallons kerosene, ½ lb. Sunlight soap, one gallon soft water.

Directions.—Dissolve the soap in boiling water, then, after removing from the fire, immediately pour in kerosene. Agitate the mixture violently by forcing it back on itself with a force pump. In five minutes it will become creamy consistence. If well made it will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Use one gallon of the emulsion to 10 of water when spraying. One pound of soft soap or laundry soap can be used instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Sunlight soap.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Quantities:—WINTER STRENGTH.—6 lb. bluestone or sulphate of copper, 4 lb. fresh unslacked lime, 50 gallons of water. SUMMER STRENGTH.—4 lb. bluestone or sulphate of copper, 4 lb. fresh unslacked lime, 50 gallons of water.

Directions.—Slake lime with a small quantity of water, and then make up to 25 gallons. Dissolve bluestone or sulphate of copper in 25 gallons of water, strain the milk of lime and the bluestone evenly together into the spray barrel, stirring constantly. Wooden vessels should be used. To properly mix Bordeaux three barrels should be used, each marked No. 1, "bluestone or copper sulphate"; No. 2, "quicklime"; No. 3, "Bordeaux Mixture." Each should be marked with the number of gallons it contains. When the bluestone or copper sulphate is dissolved, and the milk lime is quite cool, they should be evenly poured through a strainer into the barrel marked Bordeaux Mixture, and thoroughly stirred for a couple of minutes.

SODA BORDEAUX or COPPER MIXTURE is prepared in the same way, except that $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. of washing soda is substituted for each pound of lime, and through absence of lime there is no clogging.

The latest advice of the Woburn Experimental Farm, England, gives a formula, which has been largely recommended, as follows:—Use pure lime water, as water will only take up lime in weak proportions. Dissolve $51\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of copper sulphate in water, place about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lime previously slaked in a cask containing 60 to 75 gallons of water, and when the liquid is quite clear run $42\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of clear lime water off, and add the copper sulphate. Add extra water to make up 50 gallons.

LIME SULPHUR MIXTURE.

Lime Sulphur can be obtained in a prepared form, and 3 gallons of this to 80 gallons of water, clean and pure, is a good mixture for winter use. Summer strength is 2 gallons of Lime Sulphur to 80 gallons of water. This is a certain cure for moss on peach trees, and is good for giving colour to fruit.

RED OIL MIXTURE.

Take 2 gallons of Prepared Red Oil to 50 gallons of clean water. If the water is hard put a bit of soda in it. Mix the 2 gallons of oil in a kerosene tin with two gallons of water until it becomes the colour of cream, and then put the mixture into your spray pump, where you complete the mixing with the agitator. Prepared Red Oil is better than Crude Petroleum, as it mixes more easily.

Spray on Peach Trees just before they open in the Spring, and on Apples as soon as the leaves fall. If the Apples are not clean with the first spraying spray again in August.

RESIN COMPOUND.

Take 10 lb. of washing soda, 10 lb. of resin, 5 lb. of soft soap, dissolve in 9 pints of water over fire; when dissolved add water slowly when boiling to make 100 pints. For use take 1 pint of the compound to 4 parts of water.

TOBACCO WASH.

A valuable remedy for aphids, mealy bug, etc. Place old tobacco stems, which can be readily and cheaply obtained, in a tight vessel, cover with hot water, and allow to stand for 48 hours. Boil 1 lb. of soft soap in one gallon of water, leave till dissolved, then strain the tobacco water into the soap. Stir well and make up to 5 or 6 gallons. A little soda, the size of a walnut, added to the tobacco while soaking will help to bring out the strength.



FIVE-YEAR-OLD WASHINGTON NAVEL.

CITRUS CULTURE

We have a stock of approximately 100,000 vigorous, healthy young trees under preparation for delivery to planters the coming season, comprising practically every variety of citrus fruit.

The greatest care is exercised in lifting, packing and forwarding the trees, the roots being embedded in a mixture of well-rotted sawdust and sand loam. Whilst left in their original packing they will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time before planting out. **They should not be taken from the case until the actual planting is in operation,** and then only one at a time, the case being taken along from hole to hole. It is advisable to wash the sawdust from the roots before planting, and some growers puddle the roots in a clay wash. Trees should be well watered at time of planting to enable the soil to settle firmly around the roots; in very light soils 8 to 12 gallons of water should be used, but in heavier soils 6 to 8 gallons is sufficient, with liberal waterings at intervals during dry spells. Exposure of the roots to the air even for a short length of time is nearly always fatal. No manure of any description should be used at the time of planting, and particularly it should be noted that stable manure should not be allowed to come into contact with the roots.

Another aspect of the planting operation that has an important bearing upon the success of the tree is the amount of head to be left. It should be borne in mind that when a tree is dug in the nursery a portion of the root is lost in the operation, and to maintain an even balance a portion of the head must be removed. In planting citrus trees, particularly Lemons, in the colder climates, it is advisable to cut the tree back to 12 to 15 inches above point where tree was budded, and remove nearly all the foliage. The trunk should then be bound in either hessian or straw to within a few inches of the top until the tree gets a fair start, thus giving protection from the effects of extreme temperatures. A good straw mulch is also advisable.

Manuring is a matter that requires careful study. In light, sandy situations a dressing of artificial manure may be applied to the surface, and lightly raked in about five weeks after the tree is planted, and where stable or farmyard manure is used it should be in the form of a mulch.

It should also be borne in mind that a point conducive to successful citrus culture is adequate drainage, particularly in low-lying positions. Failures in citrus trees are frequently blamed to the stock that the tree is worked on, but close investigation just as frequently shows that the failure is due to lack of drainage facilities or deep planting. The tree should not be planted deeper than it was in the nursery row, which is shown by a distinct earth mark. It is far better that the tree should be planted several inches too high than one inch too low. In all cases the point where the tree has been budded must be well above the surface of the soil.

Speaking of citrus culture as an investment: What profits may I reasonably expect from my plantation? This question has been put to us times innumerable by intending planters. The largest factor in the question is the man. Given suitable land for a start, thorough attention to the details of cultivation, fertilising, spraying, and ordinary sound business sense in packing and marketing the fruit, a citrus plantation will give, year in and year out, larger returns on the investment than almost anything of which we know.

An indication of the value of citrus growing we know of specific instances in Australian States where up to £500 per acre has been taken for one season's fruit from a plantation 12 to 15 years old. American citrus groves are sold as high as £1500 to £2000 per acre.

Oranges

Blood or Maltese
Buckeye Navel
Golden Nugget Navel
Jaffa
Joppa

Mediterranean Sweet
Navelencia
Parramatta
Queen
St. Michael

Thompson's Improved
Navel
Valencia Late
Washington Navel
White Siletta

PRESERVING VARIETIES.

Poor Man's
Seville

Seville (Improved Flat)
Tangerine

Mandarins

Beauty of Glen
Retreat
Canton
Emperor

Ellendale
Fewtrell's Early
Imperial
Jacobs' Improved Thorny

Oonshiu
Parker's Special
Scarlet
Thorney

Lemons

Lisbon Eureka
Lisbon Improved (Sweet Rind)
Villa Franca

Limes

Persian
Tahitian

Citrons

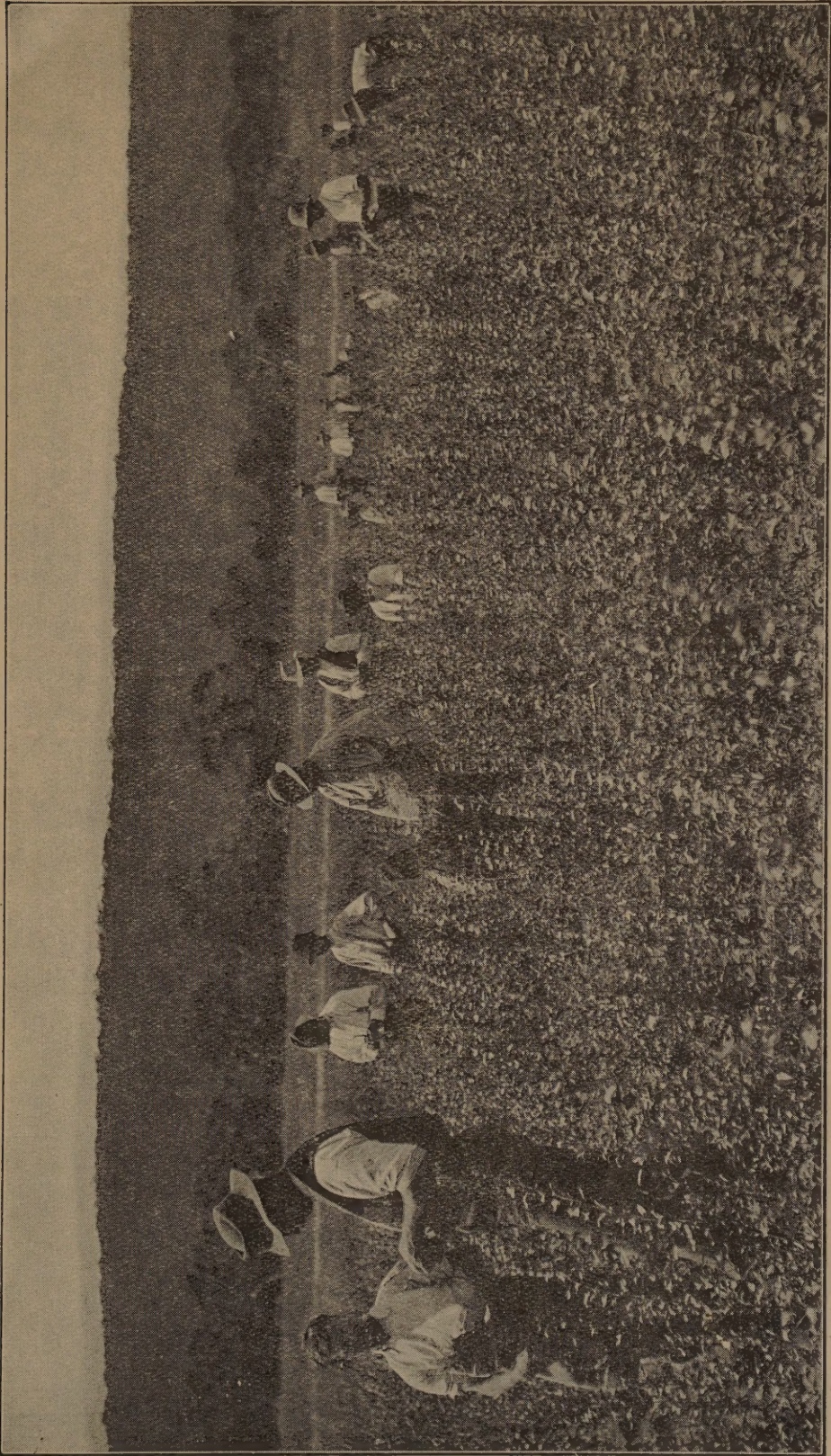
Bengal
Knights

Shaddock

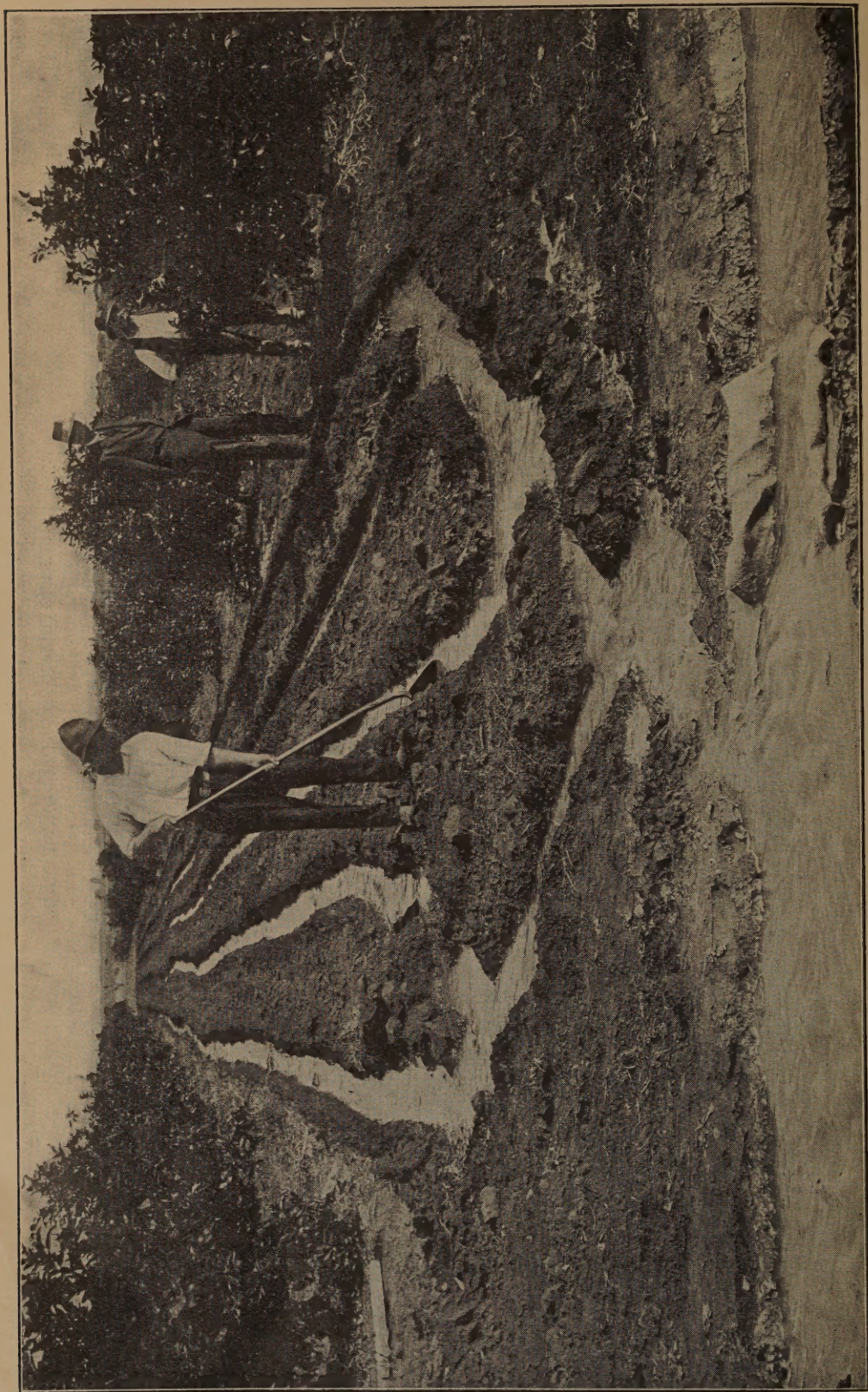
Large Fruited

Grape Fruit (Pomeloe)

Marsh's Seedless
Triumph



"TWO BAYS" STAFF OF EXPERT BUDDERS



IRRIGATING OUR ORANGE GROVE AT NYAH, VIC.

